

in liability was under the special guarantee of the right of nations: nor can his majesty expect the indecible impetuosity which this disastrous catastrophe has left in his revolt-mind, which always entertains the most inviolable respect for the dignity of man, for morality and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

"It is not by illiberal suspicion and rash conjectures, nor by calumnious imputations, and partial reports of audacious actions, nor by the passionate fallacies of a depraved heart, and the licentious fabrications of foreign and domestic editors of public journals—it is not by inimical representations, calculated for the increase of power, for exactions of money, or for other secret designs, nor by furious speeches in conventions, and vindictive proclamations to the French nation and all other States—but only by confidential, fair and impartial enquiry, according to the prescription of the laws, and conducted with every juridical rigor, that the horrible act may be traced in all its circumstances, its authors and accomplices be truly discovered, and the imputation of the offence be properly fixed, both in a subjective and objective view.

"To this end the most eligible directions and orders have accordingly been given, and his Imperial majesty doth at the same time most solemnly declare, before the general diet of the empire, of the whole public of Germany, that nothing short of the most perfect satisfaction, regardless of all other considerations, shall gratify the just feelings of the chief of the empire, respecting him, whom the Imperial sentence of avenging justice may pronounce guilty.

"But it is also the will of his majesty the emperor, that the manner in which this melancholy event happened, an event which his majesty considers in various respects as a national concern of Germany, be not only examined with the most scrupulous impartiality, and that the most perfect satisfaction be given; but his Imperial majesty further cherishes the most lively wish, and feels himself partly and most urgently induced to it, by the domestic and foreign opinions, encroaching upon the legal enquiry, whose decision is thereby prejudiced; that even the possibility of a suspicion of any connivance be removed, so that in this respect no fort of blame owing to a want of the most deliberate attention shall be attributed either to the chief of the empire, or to the empire collectively.

In order to accomplish that design most efficiently, the general diet is hereby charged upon mature deliberation, to appoint deputies of their own, who are to be present at the enquiry which has been opened, and to advise every thing with a patriotic and noble frankness as to the steps, which is to be taken as soon as possible, with regard to whatever the importance of us unheard of and detestable an event, may in its wisdom and prudence seem to require; and thus further to convince the whole impartial world, that by giving its conjoint advice, that both the emperor and empire are animated with the same uniform sentiments for the execution of the most rigorous justice, and the granting of the most perfect satisfaction; and by an equal and just abhorrence, of so ruthless and infamous an act; as well as by an equal and dutiful respect of morality and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

"His Roman and Imperial majesty expect, therefore, the advice of the empire, with all possible speed, and with all the fervency of his wishes as chief of the empire. His majesty remains in other respects, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCIS, Epr.

Done at Vienna, June 6, 1799.

Yesterday the members of the Germanic Diet, held a conference, in which the following resolutions were agreed upon, respecting the new Imperial Aulic decree:

1. The deliberation upon the decree of his Imperial majesty shall commence on the 12th of July.

2. The Imperial co-commissioner shall be asked whether the decree implies in its meaning, a deputation of the states or individuals of the empire.

3. That in the latter case, Russia shall be proposed to the emperor as the place of discussion; but in the former case a safe place, which shall not be two distant from that where the deed was perpetrated shall be proposed to his Imperial majesty.

4. Only a deputation of four states of the empire shall be defined, which excluding the Imperial cities, shall consist of two electoral and two principal deputies.

5. That the French government shall afterwards be invited, to delegate some person to assist in the enquiry, and to communicate the legal depositions of the injured parties.

6. That the emperor shall be entreated, to give directions to the military commission which is already fulfilling, to communicate all its deputation, and to make the said commission conform itself to the provisions of the latter.

7. The deputation shall be provided with unlimited powers.

8. Both the deputation and military commission shall be instructed either to agree together upon a sentence or to send the acts of their deliberation to the Imperial quarters.

These resolutions have been sent by the envoys of the different states with the Diet of Ratisbon, to their respective courts, expecting such instructions as shall enable them to form a decision by the majority of the Diet, as required by his chief.

American Intelligence.

New-York.

NEWARK, September 3.

We find by an article from Strasbourg, of the 29th June, that "letters from Vienna and Ratisbon state that the coalition have acknowledged Louis XVIII as king of France and have entered into a formal engagement to establish him on the throne of his ancestors." (When?)

There was a report at Teneriffe, that the French and Spanish fleets had got out of the Mediterranean into the Western Ocean.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 28.

EUROPEAN SKETCH.

Since our last, an arrival from Hamburg has furnished the dates of that city, to July 2, three days later than before received.

It appears by Inspruck (Tyrol) accounts of June 20th, that gen. Macdonald, availing himself of the dispersed situation of the imperial divisions, has advanced from the Tulfan territories towards the Po, and has even attempted to pass that river, after possessing himself of Parma, Reggio, and Modena. This offensive attitude, we think, must be of momentary continuance—for we are assured that gen. Bellegarde is in quick march to meet him, while the generals Kienan, Ott, and Hohenzeller are concentrating their divisions to compel him to some decisive measure.

In Switzerland, no additional movements of moment have been made. The Austrians still hold the erect attitude of the victorious assailant; whilst gen. Massena exhibits the first traits of manly defence, waiting the tardy reinforcements from France.

The Newburyport arrival makes no mention, as we have seen, of the arrival of the Breil fleet, at Genoa. But on perusing the Hamburg papers, we see accounts which render such an event possible. The Paris official Gazette of June 12th, contains a letter from Toulon, dated May 27th, mentioning that the fleet was then under orders to sail, and was only detained by contrary winds. The same paper of the 15th, and the Monitor of the 17th, assert its positive arrival at Genoa, where it had landed from 15 to 16,000 troops. An arrival at Charleston, says, the fleet left Toulon the 29th May; the distance not being more than 200 miles, they would arrive in a short time; and our last official accounts left Lord St. Vincent's of Minorca, waiting to intercept the Spanish fleet, which, however, had put into Carthagena. How far these accounts quadrate, with those brought by the Alert, our readers can determine.

The arrival at Charleston from Cadiz, relates that his Neapolitan majesty was reinstated at Naples, on the 11th May.

After writing the above, we received London papers by the Helen from Liverpool, to July 5th. They can contain no particulars of continental events, later than those anticipated from Hamburg, except the French officials of the fort of Longano, and of the victory gained by Macdonald over general Ott, (which we have mentioned before) in which the French took 2000 prisoners, 40 officers, 15 to 16 cannon, waggons, standards, and from 4 to 500 horses. The Austrians, the French say, lost 1500 men, killed and wounded; while they suffered only 200. These are introduced to the councils in the following message:

"Citizens Representatives,

The executive directory hasten to transmit to the councils of five hundred and of elders, two letters, written on the 12th and 13th June, by general Macdonald to general Moreau, announcing two advantages gained by the brave ar-

my of Naples, and giving the most sanguine hopes of the junction of these two generals. The letter from Moreau, which conveys this intelligence, is dated from Genoa, on the 16th June, and adds, that Macdonald had arrived at Parma on the 14th."

Lexington, September 26.

Mess. Meyor & Fahnestock, printers of the Harbriburgh, (Penna.) Aurora, have been arrested for seditious publications.

THE YELLOW FEVER

In Philadelphia, is rather on the decline, tho' not in decided a degree as to justify an expectation of its speedy disappearance. We have no accurate account of the state of the fever in New-York—it appears, however, not to rage there with as much violence as in Philadelphia. Total burials in Philadelphia, from August 28, to September 4, 99.

The match race between Alfred and the Cinthiana Colt, which was to have been run at Frankfort, on the first Monday in next month, will (by consent of parties,) be run over the Lexington turf on the first Saturday in said month. 935.

Governor Gayles, of New-Orleans, is dead.

American Advertiser.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

American Intelligence.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

FRENCH AND SPANISH FLEETS.

By capt. Smith from Teneriffe, we learn that four days previous to his sailing a gentleman had arrived there, direct from Cadiz, who informed, that the French and Spanish fleets had formed a junction and got into the Western Ocean; and further, that two American Indianmen, of 14 guns each, had arrived there having been captured by a French corvette of 20 guns.

The report of capt. Smith from Teneriffe, if true, that the French and Spanish fleets had formed a junction and returned into the Atlantic, would materially change the face of affairs. If they have left the Mediterranean, the British fleets must have been beyond them waiting probably to intercept them should they attempt to proceed up that sea; in such a situation the combined fleets would have a considerable advantage in priority of failing over their enemy on entering the Western Ocean.

What their object could be on returning may be easily conjectured. It would be no doubt the invasion of Ireland, and the opportunity would be so inviting, that a neglect of embracing it, would be over-weighed by their past experience of French policy and penetration does not warrant. If they have landed the troops that were on board in Italy, the invasion could not be attempted; but if even there were but 10,000 soldiers on board, the attempt ought to be made, because the Irish are heartily tired of their oppressors and wait only for an organized force to overturn the tyranny which galls them.

In the channel, Lord Bridport has a fleet under his command, but it has been greatly weakened by the squadron which was sent to Lord St. Vincent's assistance, and could not attack the combined fleets with any hope of success, therefore a descent might be made, before Lord St. Vincent could overtake the allied fleets.

But as this report comes thro' a circuitous medium, it deserves little credit, particularly as we are so often mocked by false intelligence on this important subject. However, we may be somewhat certain that the ports of Toulon have not been blockaded, and that a junction has been formed between the French and Spanish fleets.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Wednesday arrived at New-Castle, the United States brig Sophia, capt. Geddes, from Algiers and Tripoli, and left from Libon, from whence she sailed the 2d July.

When the Sophia sailed from Libon, it was reported, that the French fleet, after having failed from Toulon, had entered Carthagena, and formed a junction with the Spanish. It was also said, that both fleets were embarking troops. This information capt. Geddes received from the American consul at Libon.

LONDON, July 8.

"On board his majesty's ship Caubrian, off Havre-de-Grace, July 5.
"I have only a moment to write you,

that we have been informed by two spies, just received, that the French fleet have been decaying by our gallant tars, fifteen fail taken and five sunk.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at this office,
Correspondence between George Nicholas, of Kentucky, and Robert G. Harper, member of congress, from the district of 96, South-Carolina.

FOR SALE.

An elegant NEW STAGE,

WITH COMPLETE FURNISHES.

One half the price may be paid in horses. Enquire at this office.

ALL be held to the highest bidder, for ready calls, on the third Tuesday in October next, at the court-house in Washington city, the following tract of land, or so much of such as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and interest due thereon: being a lot of non residents' lands transmitted to be by the auditor to collect the tax on. The sale will begin about 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are sold, or the tax paid.

Francis I. Carter, 250 acres, each Fork waters. Thomas Watkins, 400, waters Hovden creek. John Reed & Silas Ford, 12320. Daniel Coleman, 1200, waters North Fork Rolling Fork. Francis Webb, 600, Buffalo creek; 2000 Rolling Fork. William Heath, 2814, 4, Jones creek. Robert Clark, 1200, Beech Fork. John Fowles, 1200, Rolling Fork. Thomas Follis, 1000, Pleasant run. Colman Barlett & Henry servants, 15000, South Fork of Rolling Fork. Francis Carter, 250, Beech Fork. Anthony Hundley, 16761, 9351. Samuel Jones, 999, Rolling Fork. William Heath, 1000, do.

RICHARD BEATT, S. W. C.

A CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from purchasing or taking an assignment of a note, under seal, given by me to Joseph Turner, for the payment of one hundred & seventeen pounds, on the first day of March 1799, dated the 13th day of February 1798—there is a credit on the back of said note, for 160, 125, and 80, dated May 12, 1799, as 10m determined not to pay it unless compelled by law, or the title to the land finally secured, for the payment of which the above note was given.

PETER SMITH.

September 16, 1799.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

TO meet at Mr. Isaac Ruddle's mill on Hedgesford of Licking, on Saturday the 19th of October next, and proceed from thence to the place where the said flood, which John Huggin lived in, in the summer 1778, in order to take the depositions, and perpetuate the testimony of witnesses for the establishment of Thomas Anderson's entry of 1267 1/2 acres, and William Griffith's entry of 1612 1/2 acres, and Robert Caldwell's entry of 921 acres, all of which entries depend on the following entry—viz. "Dr. Anderson enters 2000 acres on treasury warrants, Numbers, 14458, 14454, lying about an Roadway course from the line of the said land, and a half mile N. E. from the place where the house stood which John Huggin lived in, in the summer 1778, and running a line from said beginning N. 25 East, 640 poles, then extending from each end of said line, S. 63 E. until a line parallel to the same shall include the quantity of vacant land."

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, &

JOHN FOWLER,

for Robert Caldwell.

September 26th, 1799.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

A general meeting of the farmers September 24, 1799.

Resolved that another general meeting of the farmers be held, to meet at the court house, on Wednesday the 9th of October, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the next general assembly to amend the LIBRARY, and to do such other acts as they may deem necessary.

Extract from the Journal.

THO. T. EARR, C. L. L.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

CRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the 26th inst. a SORREL MARE, with a saddle and bridle, and all round with new shoes. Whoever will find and send me, or give information to JOHN HIGGINS, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN SHAW.

Lexington, 26th September, 1799.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscribers, of Washington county, and state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphan court of the said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Elliot, late of the said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the second Tuesday in April next, when and where the administrators will strike a dividend of the assets in hand, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 3d September, 1799.

N. ROCHSTER, & Admrs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A quantity of Barley & Hops.

Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's brewery.

Lexington, September 23d, 1799.

FOUND.

ON the 10th inst. in the lane of Samuel Marry, a HORSE BRIDLE & SADDLE, the horse is the property of John Marry, of Harrison county. Any person may have the horse, by proving their property and paying charges. Apply to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned Plantation.

James Marry.

September 19th 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Tullon, a dark bay mare, two or three years old, branded M on the near shoulder, and under the mane, has two hind feet white, and a small star in her forehead, about fourteen and a half hands high, has never been docked, appraised to \$10.

John Huffman.

owners of vessels from making and subscribing any oaths or affirmations required by any laws of the United States, not immediately relating to the collection of the duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandise into the United States.

This act has
to exempt
from cer-
tain oaths.

Sec. 111. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where the forms of official documents, as prescribed by this act, shall be substantially complied with and observed, according to the true spirit, meaning and intent thereof, no penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred by a deviation therefrom ; and the officers of the department of the treasury, according to their respective powers and duties, shall and may from time to time prescribe additions to the said forms, for the purpose of adapting the same to any alterations which may be made to the rates, of duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and for the better collection and payment of the said duties : *Provided however*, That it shall not be competent for the said officers to prescribe any form or regulations incompatible with, or contravening the special provisions of this act.

No forfeit-
ure to be in-
curred
where the
forms of do-
cuments are
substantially
complied
with:—

They may
be varied by
additions.

Sec. 112. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, the act of Congress passed on the fourth day of August, in the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, entitled “ An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels,” and also all other acts or parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be repealed, and thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the continuance of the officers appointed in pursuance of the said act or parts of acts : except also as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels as shall have accrued ; and as to the payment of brawbacks bounties, and allowances upon the exportation of goods, wares and merchandise, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day ; subject nevertheless, in respect to the collection of duties, to the alterations contained and expressed in the present act.

Repeal of
former acts,

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-president of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

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CHAPTER CXXIX.

An ACT to establish the Compensation of the Officers employed in the Collection of the Duties on Imports and Tonnage; and for other Purposes.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, shall, within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and payable to the said United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, according to law, that is to say; the collector of Philadelphia and New-York, in the sum of sixty thousand dollars each; the collector of Boston and Charlestown, forty thousand dollars; the collectors of Baltimore and Charleston, thirty thousand dollars each: the collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth, fifteen thousand dollars; the collectors of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington (in the state of Delaware) Annapolis, Georgetown (in Maryland) Bermuda, Hundred and City-Point, Alexandria, Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton, in the state of North-Carolina, Newport and Providence in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, ten thousand dollars each; the collectors of Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, York-Town, Dumfries, Washington, Camden, George-Town (South-Carolina) Beaufort and Savannah, five thousand dollars each: the collectors of Hudson, Middletown and Waldoborough, four thousand dollars each; and all the other collectors, in the sum of two thousand dollars each; the naval officers of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston ten thousand dollars each; and all other naval officers, in the sum of two thousand dollars each; the surveyors of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, five thousand dollars each; and all the other surveyors, in the sum of one thousand dollars each: Which bonds shall be filed in the office of the said comptroller, and be by him severally put in suit, for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

And all bonds to be hereafter given, shall be of the form following, to wit:

Know all men by these presents that we are held
 and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the
 full and just sum of dollars, money of the United
 States; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind

Form of the
 bond.

Collectors,
 Naval offi-
 cers and sur-
 veyors to
 give bond.

dollarseach; to the surveyors in the several districts comprizing the northern and western boundaries of the United States, and the river Ohio, two hundred dollars each; to the surveyor of Shell Castle or Becon Island, one thousand dollars; to each of the collectors of the districts of Wilmington, in Delaware, Annapolis, Havre-de-Grace, Chester in Maryland, Gloucester, South Quay, Yeocomico, Tappahannock, Newbern, Edenton, Camden, Wilmington (North Carolina) Nanjemoy, Ipswich, York, Washington, and Bermuda Hundred, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors of the districts of Oxford, Vienna, Sagg-Harbour, Nottingham, Hampton, York-Town, Damfries, Foley Landing, Cherry-stone, Beaufort, Brunswick, and Hardwich, the sum of two hundred dollars; to each of the collectors of the districts of Perth-Amboy, Portsmouth, Hudson, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, (Newport,) Middletown, Fairfield, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Little Egg-Harbour Snowhill, Georgetown (in South-Carolina) Sunbury, Marblehead, New-Haven and Georgetown (in Maryland) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors of Biddeford, Bath and Wiscasset, one hundred dollars; to the naval officer of the district of Portsmouth, two hundred dollars; to each of the naval officers of the districts of Newburyport, Salem, Newport, Providence, Wilmington (in North-Carolina) and Savannah, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Gloucester, Bristol, Warren, East-Greenwich, North-Kingston, St. Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburgh, Wilmington, Beaufort and Swansborough, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of Newport, Providence, Thomastown, Beverly, New-Haven, Middletown, Hartford, Saybrook, Albany, Hudson, Lewellenburgh, Portland, Pawkatuck, Patuxet, New-London, Stonington, Town-Creek, Bermuda Hundred, West-Point, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Alexandria, Windsor, Hartford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfreesborough, Bennet's Creek, Winton, Nixinton, Newbiggen Creek, Pasquotank River, Indian-Town, Currituck Inlet, Savannah, and New-Brunswick (in New-Jersey) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of such ports of delivery as may be hereafter established by the President of the United States, and for whom other annual compensations are not hereby provided, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars: And it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors, to keep accurate accounts of all fees and official emoluments received by them; also of all expenditures, particularizing their expenditures for rent, fuel, stationary and clerk-hire, and to transmit annually, within forty days after the last day of December, an account, as aforesaid, verified on oath or affirmation, to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall annually lay an abstract of the same before congress; and if any collector, naval officer

Collectors
&c. to keep
accounts of
their emol-
uments and
expendit-
ures, and
transmit
them to the
comptrol-
ler.

or surveyor shall omit or neglect to keep an account, as aforesaid, or to transmit the same, verified as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensations of the commissioned officers of the revenue cutters shall be as follows, to wit: To a captain or master, fifty dollars per month and the subsistence of a captain in the army of the United States; to a first lieutenant or mate, thirty-five dollars per month; to a second lieutenant or mate, thirty dollars per month; to a third lieutenant or mate, twenty-five dollars per month; and to every lieutenant or mate, the subsistence of a lieutenant in the army of the United States; and the pay of the non-commissioned officers, gunners and mariners employed in the said cutters, shall from time to time be established and varied by the president of the United States, not exceeding twenty dollars per month, with such rations as are or shall be allowed in the naval service of the United States.

Compensation & subsistence of the officers of revenue cutters.

Pay and rations of the crew.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a collector shall die or resign, the commissions to which he would have been entitled, on the receipt of all duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning or the legal representative of such deceased collector and his successor in office, whose duty it shall be to collect the same; and for this purpose all the public or official books, papers and accounts of the collector resigning or deceased, shall be delivered over to such successor.

If a collector die or resign, how certain fees are to be distributed.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate, Pro tempore,

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXX.

An ACT for the government of the Navy of the United States.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following rules and regulations be adopted and put in force, for the government of the navy of the United States.

Article 1. The commanders of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, are strictly required to shew in themselves a good example of honor and virtue to their officers and men, and to be very vigilant in inspecting the behavior of all such

Duty of commanders.

as are under them, and to discountenance and suppress all dissolute, immoral and disorderly practices; and also such as are contrary to the rules of discipline and obedience, and to correct those who are guilty of the same, according to the usage of the sea service.

Divine service. 2. The commanders of the ships of the United States, having on board chaplains, are to take care that divine service be performed twice a day, and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather, or other extraordinary accidents prevent.

Swearing & drunkenness. 3. Any person who shall be guilty of profane swearing, or of drunkenness, if a seaman or marine, shall be put in irons until sober, and then flogged, if the captain shall think proper; but if an officer, he shall forfeit two days pay, or incur such punishment as a court-martial shall impose, and as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve.

Commanders not to inflict a greater punishment than twelve lashes:— 4. No commander, for any one offence, shall inflict any punishment upon a seaman or marine, beyond twelve lashes, upon his bare back, with a cat of nine tails, and no other cat shall be made use of on board any ship of war or other vessel belonging to the United States; if the fault shall deserve a greater punishment, he is to apply to the secretary of the navy, the commander in chief of the navy, or the commander of a squadron, in order to the trying of him by a court-martial; and in the mean time he may put him under confinement.

Nor to discharge commission or warrant officers, &c. 5. The commander is never, by his own authority, to discharge a commission or warrant officer, nor to punish or strike him, but he may suspend or confine him, and shall report the case to the secretary of the navy, or commandant of a squadron, as soon as he arrives in port, if at sea, or if in port, in ten days, in order that a court-martial may decide on the offence.

Officer occasionally commanding not to order punishment. 6. The officer who commands by accident, in the captain or commander's absence (unless he be absent for a time by leave) shall not order any correction but confinement, and upon the captain's return on board, he shall then give an account of his reasons for so doing.

Articles of war to be hung up and read. 7. The captain is to cause the articles of war to be hung up in some public place of the ship, and read to the ship's company once a month.

Seamen to be entered on the ships books. 8. Whenever a captain shall enter or enlist a seaman, he shall take care to enter on his books, the time and terms of his entering, in order to his being justly paid.

Return of officers and men to be made, &c. 9. The captain shall, before he sails, make return to the secretary of the navy, a complete list of all his officers and men, with the time and terms of their entering; and during his cruise or station, shall keep a true account of the desertion or death of any of them, and of the entering of others, and after the expiration of the time for which they were entered, and before any of them are paid off he shall make return of a complete list of the same, including those who shall remain on board his ship.